In the Specification:

Shown below are two changes to the specification. Changes to the specification **does not** constitute new matter. The following changes to the specification can be found verbatim in page 6 lines 20-21 and page 18 lines 5-17, respectively, in U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 60/153,594 filed September 13, 1999, by Schneider which is incorporated by reference as is shown on page 1 lines 28-30 of present application.

Replace the first paragraph from page 6 lines 5 - 9, inclusive, with the following:

Briefly, the present invention allows URI components to be used as a search term in a query or search request. The invention allows for the non-query portion of a first URI to be used in the query portion of a second URI to generate dynamic content. The present invention allows for a shorter URI to be created on the fly in real-time that accesses content of a longer URI. The invention allows the user to combine Boolean logic with valid URI notation to generate a search request from the URI or vice-versa.

Insert the following paragraph at page 17 line 18:

Analysis from major online search engines show that more than 90% of all search requests include three keywords or less. For instance, the search request "coffee and cream and sugar" can yield "http://example.com/coffee/cream/sugar/index.htm". In turn, the input "example.com/coffee/cream/sugar" can generate search results thereby combining the step of searching by entering in a web address or URI to search. Boolean logic can be applied to extend variations for simple search requests. For example, the search request "coffee or cream or sugar" yields "http://example.com/coffee.cream.sugar/index.htm" whereas the search request "coffee or cream and sugar" yields "http://example.com/coffee.cream/sugar/index.htm". In effect, URI notation can be used a system to generate a Boolean search request from the URI or vice-versa.

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